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ANNUAL REPORT

on

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions

of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT



FOR THE YEAR

1957

Submitted to the Rural District Council

by

GEORGE HABGOOD, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

to the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council:-

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health, Social and Sanitary conditions of your District during the year 1957.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) .....	94,957.
Estimated mid-year Resident Population .....	49,780.
Estimated number of inhabited houses .....	15,280.
Rateable Value 1st April, 1958 .....	£840,450.
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March, 1958) .....	£3,393.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The District covers an area of 94,957 acres, approximately 148 square miles, comprising 17 parishes and has a progressively rising population, which has now reached 49,780 - an increase of 11% since the end of 1950, and 25% since the end of 1945.

It is bounded on the East by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the South by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the West by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council and on the North by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture, whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley are mainly industrial, including timberworks, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the wellknown Esso Oil Refinery, the Central Electricity Authority Power Station at Marchwood, and other light industries.





In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to approximately 60% of the total population of the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton).

Month.	Rain.	Sun.	Temperatures.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.
January.	2.58	65.24	58	29
February.	4.29	74.15	55	28
March.	2.10	94.49	61	29
April.	.09	191.64	69	34
May.	1.31	232.71	68	32
June.	1.30	307.38	87.5	38
July.	4.27	189.37	84	49
August.	3.835	195.34	82	43.5
September.	2.77	124.51	70	37
October.	2.42	104.52	68	32.5
November.	2.68	79.81	57	26.5
December.	2.425	71.98	55.5	21

Fine days totalled 200 during the year, with 165 wet ones, compared to 210 and 156 in 1956. April had the most fine days (26) and February the most wet (21).

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .....	413	442	855
Illegitimate .....	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>37</u>
	<u>432</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>892</u>

<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population ...	16.3	17.6
Birth Rate for England and Wales .....	16.1	15.7
After application of Comparability Factor (1.05) ..	17.1	19.0
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 live births .....	41.4	31.2
Illegitimate Rate - England and Wales .....	46.0	46.0

<u>Still Births:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .....	11	14	25
Illegitimate .....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>27</u>
		<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Still Birth Rate - 1,000 Live & Still Births .....	29.3	19.3	
England and Wales .....	22.4	22.9	



Deaths:

Male = 280. Female = 213. TOTAL = 493.

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Resident Population ...	9.9	10.3
Death Rate for England and Wales .....	11.5	11.7
After application of Comparability Factor (0.97) .....	9.6	10.1

The Death Rate Comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Infant Mortality:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:</u>			
Legitimate .....	10	12	22
Illegitimate .....	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
All Infants per 1,000 live births .....	26.8	15.0
Rate for England and Wales .....	23.0	23.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births...	25.7	13.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	54.0	74.0

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	9	7	16
Illegitimate .....	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births .....	18.9	10.3
Rate for England and Wales .....	16.5	16.9

Maternal Mortality:

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	1.08	Nil.
Death Rate for England and Wales .....	0.47	0.56

Increase of Population:

The estimated population as given by the Registrar General shows an increase of 1,650. The births registered exceeded the deaths by 399 representing, therefore, an imigrant increase of 1,251. The corresponding increase for the preceding year was 926.





The Chief Causes of Death in order of frequency were:-

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
(a) Disease of the heart and circulatory system .....	197-39%	222-44%
(b) Cancer of all sites .....	85-17%	66-13%
(c) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	57-11%	66-13%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) .....	35-7%	46-9%
(e) Tuberculosis (all forms) .....	5-1%	2-.4%

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population.	New Forest R.D.C.			England & Wales.		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1950.	44,200	21.11	15.99	10.92	30.0	15.8	11.6
1951.	44,900	25.86	18.08	10.91	29.6	15.5	12.5
1952.	45,090	29.83	17.09	9.39	27.6	15.3	11.3
1953.	45,480	40.20	17.47	10.92	26.8	15.5	11.4
1954.	45,960	13.4	17.74	9.55	25.5	15.2	11.3
1955.	46,840	18.2	16.4	10.1	24.9	15.0	11.7
1956.	48,130	15.0	17.6	10.3	23.8	15.7	11.7
1957.	49,780	26.8	17.1	9.6	23.0	16.1	11.5

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.

BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

- 1 ..... Medical Officer of Health (part time).
- 1 ..... Chief Public Health Inspector.
- 1 ..... Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
- 4 ..... Additional Public Health Inspectors.

Two Inspectors are engaged on specialist duties for the purposes of the Housing Acts and the Food and Drugs Acts.

A moiety of the salaries of all Officers is received under the Public Health Acts and the Public Health Inspectors devote the whole of their time to their duties.

Laboratory Facilities:

For chemical examinations at the Southampton Corporation.

Laboratory and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratories, Winchester and Southampton. A fee is charged by the Southampton Corporation. The Public Health Laboratories Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and no fees charged.





Ambulance Facilities:

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled from the County Council's main station at "Hillcroft", New Street, Lymington (telephone Lymington 2331) and all requests for transport should be made to the Officer in charge of that Station.

The work in the area is shared between the main Station at Lymington and the sub-stations at Totton and Fawley, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood, Christchurch, New Milton and Romsey. All types of cases are conveyed, with the exception of smallpox cases, for which special arrangements are made.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery:

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on a medical Certificate are:-

BOLDRE DISTRICT .....	Miss M.H. Mitchell, Farthings, Boldre. Tel. Lymington 3564.
BROCKENHURST DISTRICT .....	Miss F.D. Shiers, Nurse's Cottage, Meerut Rd., Brockenhurst. Tel. 2380.
DIBDEN, MARCHWOOD & HYTHE ....	Miss R. Wess, Three Firs, Atheling Road, Hythe. Tel. Hythe 2230. Mrs. G.P. Sysum, 5 Langdown Road, Hythe. Tel. Hythe 2215.
EAST BOLDRE & BEAULIEU .....	Miss K. Mann, Memorial Cottage, Beaulieu. Tel. Beaulieu 212.
FAWLEY DISTRICT .....	Mrs. D. Clarebout, 29 Heather Road, Fawley. Tel. Blackfield 3312.
LYNDHURST DISTRICT .....	Miss D. Emery, 1 Church Cottages, Emery Down, Lyndhurst. Tel. Lyndhurst 250.
NETLEY MARSH DISTRICT .....	Miss H.M. Davies, 1 Regis Cottage, Bartley. Tel. Cadnam 3220.
BRAMSHAW DISTRICT .....	Miss J. Stubbs, Dell Cottage, Vicarage Lane, Cadnam. Tel. Cadnam 3247.
SWAY DISTRICT .....	Mrs. M.F. Lipscombe, The Bungalow, Station Road, Sway. Tel. Sway 314.
TOTTON DISTRICT .....	<u>District Nurse/Midwife</u> - Miss E. Strange 28 Shelley Road Totton. Tel. Totton 2191. <u>District Nurse/Midwife</u> - Mrs.A.Billingsley 22 Players Crescent, Totton. Tel. 3256. <u>General Nurse</u> - Mrs. M. M. Coombes, 36 Shakespeare Drive, Totton. Tel. 3000.



Home Help Service:

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. There is an office serving the New Forest area at the Health Centre, Rumbridge Street, Totton (Tel. Totton 3250). This office is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Applications, which must be supported by a Doctor's Certificate, may also be sent to Miss M. P. Stevens, Divisional Organiser, Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch (Tel. Christchurch 900).

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

(a) Speech Clinics (by appointment).

CHRISTCHURCH	.....	Health Clinic, Millhams Street. Monday a.m. Thursday a.m. and p.m., and Friday a.m.
LYMINGTON	.....	Health Clinic, New Street. Monday p.m.
RINGWOOD	.....	Dental Premises, 18-20 Market Place. Fridays p.m.
SOUTHAMPTON	.....	18 Archers Road. Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.
TOTTON	.....	Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street. Tuesday a.m. and p.m.

(b) Child Welfare Centres:

BLACKFIELD, Baptist Church Hall	.....	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Mondays. (Doctor not in attendance 2nd and 4th Mondays).
BOLDRE, Memorial Hall, Pilley	.....	2nd Thursdays.
BROCKENHURST, New Forest Hall	.....	1st & 3rd Tuesdays.
CALSHOT, R.A.F. Station	.....	1st & 3rd Tuesdays. (Health Visitor attends - no Doctor).
COPYTHORNE, Foresters Hall Bartley	.....	1st & 3rd Thursdays. (Doctor not in attendance 1st Thurs).
DIBDEN PURLIEU, Women's Inst. Hall	.....	2nd Tuesdays.
EAST BOLDRE, The Parish Hall	.....	1st Thursdays.
EXBURY, Women's Institute Hall	.....	2nd Thursdays.
HYPHE, St. John's Hall	.....	2nd & 4th Wednesdays. (Doctor not in attendance on 2nd Wed.)





(b) Child Welfare Centres (Continued).

LYNDHURST, Social Centre Sandy Lane ..... 1st & 3rd Wednesdays. (Doctor not in attendance 3rd Wed.)

MARCHWOOD, The Church Hall ..... 1st & 3rd Tuesdays. (Doctor not in attendance 3rd Tuesdays).

SWAY, Women's Institute Hall ..... 2nd Tuesdays.

TESTWOOD, Thistle Hall, St. Winifred's Church, Salisbury Road ..... Every Monday. (Doctor attends on 4th Monday only).

TOTTON, Health Centre ..... Fridays.

(All centres commence at 2pm.)

(c) Day Nurseries: NIL.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

(i) Dental Clinics: (For School and pre-School children and expectant and nursing mothers).

Held at various Schools and Centres as required. Requests for special appointments should be sent to the Principal School Medical Officer.

(ii) Minor Ailments: (For School and pre-School children).

TOTTON ..... Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street.  
1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30am.  
(Except during School Summer Holidays).

LYMINGTON ..... Health Clinic, New Street.  
Every Tuesday at 9.30am.  
(Except during School Summer Holidays).

Children attend these Clinics without appointments.

(iii) Ophthalmic: (For School and pre-School children).

Held at Christchurch, Totton and Lymington. Attendance only by appointment from the Principal School Medical Officer.

(iv) Orthopaedic Clinics:

SOUTHAMPTON ..... Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshaw Street.  
Surgeon's and Remedial Clinic by appointment.

Cases from the New Forest Rural District are also dealt with at Lymington Surgeon's Clinic held at Lymington and District Hospital, and at the Remedial Clinic, held at the County Council Health Clinic, Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington.





(v) Tuberculosis Clinics:

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton.

Monday 2.30-4.30pm. (5pm. 1st Mon. by appointment) ... New Cases.

Thursday, 9am. .... Old Cases.

Thursday, 2pm. .... AP Refills.

Tuesday, 4.30 - 6.30pm. .... X-rays.

Christchurch Health Centre, Millhams Street.

Monday, 10am. and 2pm. .... Previous patients.

Wednesday, 2pm. .... New patients.

Wednesday, 9.30am. (Men) ..... (A.P. Refills at  
(the Douglas House

Wednesday, 11am. (Women) ..... (Sanatorium.

(vi) Maternity Accommodation:

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at:-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe.

Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst.

Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst.

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases and those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the general practitioner obstetrician direct with the Institution concerned.

Hospitals:

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees. The Hospitals are:-

Hythe Cottage Hospital Hythe.

Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst.

Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER:

89.16% of the houses in the District have a Mains supply of water in the house, an increase of 0.46% over 1956. The District is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the Southampton Corporation, and the West Hampshire Water Company, the District Council (water being purchased in bulk from the two Statutory Undertakings) and two private Estates. The Waterworks of both Undertakings are situated outside the District. The water supplied by the Southampton Corporation is obtained from deep wells in the chalk at Timsbury, Twyford and Otterbourne and also from the River Itchen, the water being softened by means of the "Lime Process" and sterilised by "Chloramination".

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Christchurch, where it is treated by rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super-chlorination and dechlorination, leaving a small residual chlorine in the supply.

In parts of the District outside the limits of supply of the Statutory Undertakings, i.e., Emery Down and the Parishes of Bramshaw and Minstead, the District Council have provided mains, water being purchased in bulk from the beforementioned Undertakings.

In the Exbury Village, which lies outside the limits of supply of both Undertakings, a piped supply in the houses is provided by the Exbury Estate. The source of supply is from a deep well some 300 ft. deep, the water being pumped to a water tower, thence by gravitation to the houses and Exbury School.

The Beaulieu Village also has a piped supply in the houses, provided by the Beaulieu Estate, and, in addition, a supply is available from the mains of the West Hampshire Water Company. The Estate supply is gravitational, from an ancient spring known as "The Monk's Well", situated at Hill Top, Beaulieu.

No waters in the District were found to have any plumbo solvent action and there were no known cases of plumbism. All the supplies have been constant throughout the year. The following Table shows the state of water supplies in the various Parishes.





PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND THE  
NUMBER SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC WATER MAINS.

Parish.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. of dwelling houses connected to Mains.	Source of Supply.
Beaulieu.	376	294	195 to West Hants Water Company 99 to Estate Supply.
Boldre.	666	555	West Hants Water Company.
Bramshaw.	226	125	New Forest R.D.C. Mains.
Brockenhurst.	799	780	Southampton Corporation Mains.
Copythorne.	831	681	665 to Southampton Corporation. 16 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains.
Denny Lodge.	156	43	30 to Southampton Corporation 13 to West Hants Water Co. Mains
Dibden.	1,877	1,459	Southampton Corporation Mains.
East Boldre.	336	203	West Hants Water Company Mains.
Eling.	5,260	5,227	Southampton Corporation Mains.
Exbury.	103	85	17 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains. 68 to Estate Supply.
Fawley.	1,741	1,619	Southampton Corporation Mains.
Lyndhurst.	848	822	764 to Southampton Corporation. 58 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains.
Marchwood.	340	330	Southampton Corporation Mains.
Minstead.	251	233	230 to Southampton Corporation 3 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains.
Netley Marsh.	659	479	Southampton Corporation Mains.
Rhinefield.	52	26	West Hants Water Co. Mains.
Sway.	760	664	West Hants Water Co. Mains.
TOTALS.	15,280	13,625	

Estimated number of population provided with Main supply .... 44,280.

Estimated % number of properties provided with Main supply ... 89.16%.





EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS INCIDENTAL TO WATER SUPPLIES.

Extension of Mains:

(i) Southampton Corporation:

During the year a total of 5,522 yards of mains were laid in the parishes of Brockenhurst, Copythorne, Dibden, Eling, Fawley, Lyndhurst and Marchwood.

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company:

180 Lineal yards of 3" mains were laid in the Parish of Brockenhurst.

(iii) New Forest Rural District Council:

There were no extensions.

WATER ANALYSES.

(i) Southampton Corporation:

(a) Bacteriological Examination:

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examination, samples being sent to the Ministry of Health Bacteriologist, Winchester & the Borough Analyst, Southampton. The following table shows the results of the examinations during the year 1957:-

Origin of samples.	Total number of samples during year.	Number of samples showing the probable number of B. coli present in 100ml.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3-10 present.
Timsbury Wells.	76	76	-	-
Twyford Wells.	76	75	1 *	-
Otterbourne.	76	76	-	-
River Itchen.	76	74	2 *	-
TOTALS.	304	301	3	-

\* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

(b) Chemical Analyses:

The following table shows the results of a typical chemical analysis of Treated Water from the sources of supply distributed in the New Forest Rural District.



Samples taken in 1957 - results in parts per million.

General Chemical Examination.	Timsbury Wells	Twyford Wells.	Otterbourne Wells	River Itchen
Total Solids .....	256	203	254	216
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO <sub>2</sub> ...	9	Nil	6	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N ....	0.025*	0.030 *	0.026 *	0.089*
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N ....	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.012
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N .....	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Wanklyn's)				
Temporary .....	168	117	160	113
Permanent .....	31	31	36	37
Permanganate Figure as O				
(4hrs. at 80°F) .....	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.18
Alkalinity, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	180	127.5	160	120
Free Chlorine .....	0.25*	0.28 *	0.22 *	0.23*
Reaction, pH .....	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.9
<u>MINERAL ANALYSIS.</u>				
Calcium, as Ca .....	73.2	55.2	72	55.2
Magnesium, as Mg .....	3.84	2.4	3.84	2.9
Carbonate, as CO <sub>3</sub> .....	108	76.5	96	72
Chloride, as Cl .....	18.5	15	16	16
Sulphate, as SO <sub>4</sub> .....	11.4	6.1	9.9	14.3
Nitrate, as NO <sub>3</sub> .....	11.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Iron .....	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead .....	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc .....	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper .....	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates .....	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

\* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.





(ii) West Hampshire Water Company:

The water supplied from the Christchurch Works is examined bacteriologically daily for presumptive B. Coli and during the year all samples were found to be negative. In addition, complete chemical analysis and bacteriological examinations are made twice weekly. All conformed with Classification I for Statutory Water Undertakings as prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

(iii) Other Supplies:

69 Samples were taken by the Department, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination. The following Table gives details of the results:-

Source of Supply.	Number of samples taken	Number satisfactory.	Number unsatisfactory.
Private Estate piped supply ..	32	28	4
Individual well supplies .....	34	19	15
Main supplies .....	-	-	-
Other supplies .....	3	2	1

Formal and informal action under the Public Health Act 1936 and Water Act 1945, and voluntarily by owners, resulted in 26 dwelling houses having well supplies being provided with a main supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Further progress continues to be made in providing main drainage facilities in the built up parts of the district. The Fawley Sewerage Schemes I and II were completed, and 296 properties had been connected at the end of the year.

Further extensions were also made to the Dibden Scheme, involving 2,772 lineal yards of sewer in the Butts Ash area. Since the completion of the Hythe and Dibden Scheme, 796 properties had been connected at the end of the current year.

A scheme for sewerage the Parishes of Netley Marsh and Copythorne and works for the enlargement of the Eling Sewage Disposal Plant referred to in my last report were submitted to the Ministry, but approval had not been received at the end of the year.





Revised schemes for the proposed Sway Sewerage and disposal plant, the modernisation of the Brockenhurst Disposal Plant, and the provision of Sewerage Relief Works at Lyndhurst were also in course of preparation.

Although the Potternsford and South Weirs Sewerage extensions have been approved in principle by the Ministry, it is regretted that the restriction on capital expenditure has necessitated their postponement.

Connections to Sewers:

A total of 682 houses have been connected to the sewers during the year as follows:-

Parish.	Number of houses connected.
Brockenhurst .....	5.
Lyndhurst .....	8.
Eling .....	107.
Dibden .....	266.
Fawley .....	296.
TOTAL.	682.

Of this total, 15 connections were as a result of formal action under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Pail Closets:

The twice weekly emptying of pail closets at South Weirs, Brockenhurst, continued.

Financial Assistance - Connection to Sewers:

To facilitate the connection of house drains to Sewers, the Council's Scheme of providing financial assistance by way of a loan to owners continues.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection:

In December 1956 the Council gave consideration to the improvement of the service and resolved to provide a weekly collection in the Parishes of Eling, Dibden, Fawley, Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst, the extended service to be introduced in the Parish of Eling in 1957, and the remaining Parishes in 1958 and 1959. The combined population of these parishes having urban characteristics is estimated at 33,218, equivalent to 67% of the population of the District.



The weekly service in the Parish of Eling, having an estimated population of 16,480, equivalent to 33% of the total population, was commenced in October. In the remainder of the District there has been no change in the fortnightly collection of domestic refuse and weekly collection of trade and other refuse.

The service is operated with the Council's own staff and plant under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

While no material breakdown of the service took place, its maintenance, as in previous years, has at times been rather difficult, particularly during the summer period when members of the staff are on holiday, and aggravated by the continuing development of the District. During the year 671 new dwellings were completed and occupied and a further 200 caravans established in the District from which refuse collection had to be undertaken. Again, owing to inability to engage casual labour, the service could only be maintained by the men working overtime.

Staff:

Inspite of the 'influenza epidemic', the number of man hours lost through sickness was considerably less than 1956 - 1,628 as compared with 2,132 - equivalent to an average of 7.6 days per man. There was, however, a slight increase in absenteeism, 1,006 man hours being lost as compared with 992 in 1956 - equivalent to an average of 4.7 days per man.

At the end of the year the following Staff were employed on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage:-

1	.....	Foreman.
1	.....	Sub-Foreman (Angledozer Driver).
7	.....	Drivers.
20	.....	Collectors.
1	.....	Salvage Packer.

Protective clothing continues to be issued as follows:-

2	.....	Pairs Overalls per annum.
1	.....	Pair Wellingtons per annum.
1	.....	Mackintosh (alternate years).
		Protective Gloves.

Generally:

The refuse vehicles are provided with washing facilities, clean hand towels are supplied to vehicles daily and each man is supplied with a drinking cup.





During the year the washing and toilet facilities were improved at the Depot - additional water closets and wash hand basins were provided and the heating of the Changing Room improved. The provision of additional washing facilities and hot water supplies are underway at the time of writing.

Salvage and Incentive Bonus:

The gross income from the sale of salvage amounted to £1,230.11.1d. as against £1,304.16.7d. in 1956. The amount for distribution, calculated on the tonnage basis of the Council's scheme was £412.0.11. - equivalent to £21.19.6d. per man with a full year's service as against £23.1.0d. last year. Again, during certain months the Paper Mills were unable to accept the salvage by reason of excess requirements, but for this the quantity disposed of would have been greater.

Transport:

An additional Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard vehicle with diesel engine was brought into service when the weekly collection was commenced in the parish of Eling in October. This is the first diesel powered vehicle to be used by the Council and its performance has been assessed with a like type petrol powered vehicle brought into service in 1956. At the end of six months' service the comparative fuel consumption and costs are shown in the following Table:-

Type of Engine.	S & D 16/18 cu.yd. vehicle	Miles run.	Average M.P.G.	Total fuel issues	Fuel costs £.	Fuel cost per 10,000 miles. £.
Petrol.	NHO.119	10,332 (1 year)	5.4	1,912	358	340
Diesel.	SHO.636	4,996 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ year)	9.5	521	97	200

With an annual mileage of approximately nine to ten thousand, a considerable saving in fuel costs can be expected.





The following vehicles are in use by the Department:-

- 1 ... Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft type (Petrol Engine) .... 2 years old.
- 1 ... Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft type (Diesel Engine) .... New.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ... 7 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ... 8 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ...11 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ...11 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ...11 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine) ...12 years old.
- 1 ... Dennis 10 cu.yd. side loading type (Petrol Engine)  
(Converted to Angledozer Carrier) .....17 years old.
- 1 ... Austin A.40 Van ..... 6 years old.

Disposal:

All refuse continued to be disposed of by Controlled Tipping on four sites at Marchwood, Stoney Cross, Dibden Purlieu and Sway. The Dibden Purlieu disused gravel pits on Crown land referred to in my last Report were brought into use in September. Notwithstanding the prior approval of the Dibden Parish Council, a number of residents in the area objected through the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to its use for this purpose. As the method of disposal previously explained to the Parish Council was not known to the objectors, their consternation was fully appreciated. I am pleased to report that since disposal commenced, no objections or complaints have been received.

The availability of suitable sites for future disposal presents a serious problem, and in the event of the Council being denied the use of these disused gravel pits for this purpose by reason of objections from residents or on other grounds, alternative methods of disposal and acquisition of land will involve the Council in considerable capital expenditure and increased transport and labour costs.

I do hope that the example at Dibden Purlieu will have served a good purpose in allaying the apprehension which, naturally and understandably, arises when it is known a particular site is to be used for refuse disposal.



The introduction of the angledozer in 1956 for refuse disposal has reduced the annual cost of disposal on the present volume of refuse being produced by approximately £1,881.

Operational Statistics:

- (1) Area ..... 94,957 acres.
- (2) Population as at 30th June, 1957 ..... 49,780.
- (3) Total refuse collected (based upon test weighings) 11,684 tons.
- (4) Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day ..... 12.4 cwts.
- (5) No. of premises from which refuse is collected... 15,720 premises.
- (6) Trade Refuse Agreements ..... 87 premises.
- (7) Total Mileage ..... 86,916 miles.
- (8) Petrol consumption ..... 11,390 gallons.
- (9) Diesel consumption (Shelvoke & Drewry) ..... 249 gallons.
- (10) Diesel consumption (Angledozer) ..... 465 gallons.

COST STATEMENT.

Particulars.	Collection and Disposal. £.	Percentage of total gross expenditure. %
<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE:</u>		
(1) Labour .....	14,135	59.95
(2) Transport .....	7,942	33.68
(3) Plant, equipment, land and buildings .....	1,493	6.33
(4) Other items .....	10	.04
Total Gross Expenditure .....	23,580	100
Gross Income .....	1,684	-
NETT COST .....	21,896	-
<u>UNIT COSTS:</u>	s. d.	£
(i) Gross cost per ton labour and transport .....	37. 9.	
(ii) Nett Cost (all expenditure) per ton .....	37. 6.	
(iii) Nett cost per 1,000 population..		440.
(iv) Nett cost per 1,000 premises ...		1,393.





Salvage and Trade Refuse:

There were 87 Agreements in force at the end of the year, and the revenue derived amounted to £430.

During the year, the Scale of Charges for this service under Sections 73 and 74 of the Public Health Act 1936 was reviewed owing to increased wages and operational costs since 1953, and with effect from 1st October 1957 new agreements under the appropriate sections were entered into at the revised rate as indicated in the Table below:-

Number of Bins.	Scale of Charges since 1953.	Revised Scale.
1	£2. 2. 0.	£2. 10. 0.
2	£3. 13. 6.	£4. 10. 0.
3	£5. 5. 0.	£6. 10. 0.
4	£7. 7. 0.	£8. 10. 0.
5	£9. 9. 0.	£11. 0. 0.
6 - 10	£10. 10. 0.	£13. 0. 0.
11 - 15	£12. 12. 0.	£15. 0. 0.
16 - 20	£15. 15. 0.	£19. 0. 0.

The weight of materials salvaged and disposed of amounted to 240 tons, as compared with 253 tons the previous year:-

Salvage.	Tons	Cwts	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Paper.	171	10	771.	12.	6.
Clean Paper.	63	9	380.	17.	0.
Rags.	1	15	53.	5.	0.
Scrap Iron.	3	14	14.	16.	0.
Sacking.	-	5	1.	13.	3.
Batteries.	-	-	3.	0.	0.
TOTALS.	240	3	1,225.	3.	9.



CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

The administration and supervision of the Council's scheme for the cleansing of certain cesspools free of direct cost, was once more carried out by the Department. The work was done, under Contract, by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties)Limited in a reasonable and practical manner; all legitimate requests and demands were dealt with.

Complaints concerning routine cleansing were unusually few, and were invariably disposed of in a satisfactory manner. A certain amount of confusion and resentment was caused in some areas by refusal to permit extra service, before connection to the new sewers.

As anticipated, the most difficult problem has once more been the impossible task of disposing of the cesspool contents without giving offence in any way. The two main disposal sites at Newbridge Common and Badminton Gravel Pit have been kept under constant supervision and all efforts made to prevent indiscriminate and uncontrolled dumping.

Applications for the service at premises constructed during the year and at existing premises without previous service totalled 239, whilst 413 were taken off the list in the Fawley area where public sewers had been made available.

The new applications were received from the following Parishes:-

Beaulieu .....	7
Boldre .....	24
Bramshaw .....	3
Brockenhurst .....	3
Copythorne .....	31
Denny Lodge .....	1
Dibden .....	18
East Boldre .....	12
Eling .....	5
Exbury .....	3
Fawley .....	70
Lyndhurst .....	-
Minstead .....	7
Marchwood .....	12
Netley Marsh .....	20
Rhinefield .....	-
Sway .....	23
	<hr/>
	239

Stage I (Gravity Section) of the Fawley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was completed in May, and Stage II (Pumping Section) in September.





The number of premises receiving the service at the end of the year was 2,983 at an overall cost (1st January - 31st December) of £7,456 - an increase of £819 over 1956.

At the 1st January 1957 the price increase of 1/4d. per cesspool with a capacity of 1,000 gallons or less and 2/-d. per cesspool with a capacity in excess of 1,000 gallons, brought about by the increase in the price of petrol during petrol rationing, was still being paid, but when petrol was de-rationed on the 10th April 1957, the service charges reverted to the normal Contract prices of £1.6.2d. and £1.11.2d.

On the 24th May 1957, the Contractors applied, under the "rise and fall" clause of the agreement, for a 5% increase on all contract prices, based on recent wage awards and the increase in cost of materials. The application was considered and details carefully studied, with the result that the 5% increase was agreed as from 27th May, 1957.

The cleansing of cesspools at Council Housing Estates was again carried out by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Limited at 18/-d per 1,000 gallon load, increased to 19/4d. during petrol rationing, and 18/-d. plus 5% as from 27th May, for the same reasons as set out above.

The cost of this special service from 1st January - 31st December 1957 for 1,369½ loads removed was £1,284 - as against £1,219 for 1,352½ loads removed during the same period of 1956. The cost per property in 1957 was £13.8 - as compared with £13.1 in 1956.

The twice weekly collection of nightsoil from the South Weirs area of Brockenhurst was maintained throughout the year.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the past few years, there has been a material increase in the District in the stationing and use of caravans as living accommodation arising from the progressive industrial expansion of the waterside parishes, the gap between the supply and need of houses, and the apparent growing preference for caravans. It was considered desirable, therefore, to carry out a survey to assess the extent of the use of caravans in the District, the manner in which they are used, and its relationship with a Public Health and Housing problem.





In common with all surveys made these days involving living accommodation, it took much longer than anticipated by reason of there being no one at home to give the requisite information.

Of the total of 433 moveable dwellings surveyed during the months of June, July and August, 349 were found to be properly designed trailer caravans, and the remainder comprised huts, chalets and converted 'bus bodies. 378 of the 433 are residential (see Table I). A total of 212 are stationed on private sites licensed by the Council under the Public Health Act 1936, and 22 individual caravans were also licensed.

The number of unlicensed caravans stationed in the District at the time of the Survey was, therefore, 144.

Of the total number of 378 residential moveable dwellings in the District 322 (85%) are stationed in the following parishes - Dibden 81 (21%), Fawley 122 (32%), Eling 32 (8%), Marchwood 31 (8%) and Netley Marsh 56 (15%). Reference to Table I shows that of the 297 occupiers of the 322 occupied dwellings in the beforementioned parishes who completed the form, 224 are employed on work within the District - 131 permanently (mainly Esso Petroleum Company) and 93 temporarily (on contract work at Fawley and Marchwood). Of the occupiers of the remaining 56 dwellings in other parishes, 20 are employed permanently outside the Council's District.

The 55 unoccupied dwellings are used for weekends and holiday purposes, and present no potential public health or housing problem.

The basic grounds for the increase in the District of dwellings of this type appear to spring from the progressive industrial expansion in the waterside parishes, as the number coming into the District by reason of failure to acquire a suitable site in districts in which they are permanently employed is relatively small, the number being 16.

In answer to a question as to the reason for living in a caravan in the New Forest, 230 occupiers replied that it was in order to be near their place of work.

It is also interesting to note (see Table I) that 192 occupiers express a preference for caravans as living accommodation.



It may be significant to assess the degree of preference by relating the number of applicants on Council Housing Lists with those not on any list. The number is shown in Table I as 45 New Forest and 27 other Councils - a total of 72 of a potential 152 - equivalent to 47%.

In regard to elderly retired people, it would appear the basic reason for living in a caravan is an economic one, and this would also appear to be the case in some of the young married couples.

The various places of employment outside the District are confined to Southampton (48) Lymington (14) Romsey (3) Eastleigh (2) Burley (1) London (2) Merchant Navy (9).

The size of family units is included in Table II. The total number of persons occupying the 378 dwellings is 673 adults, 49 children (over 10 years) and 210 children (under 10 years) - a total of 932, equivalent to 2.4 persons per dwelling.

It would appear from the Survey that with the continuing industrial development of the District, the preference for living in dwellings of this type, the gap between the supply and need of houses, caravanserai, like pylons, are inevitable at least for some time hence.

The public health problem arising from residential caravans stationed on sites provided with a wholesome water supply, drainage, and a refuse collection can I think be reduced to one common enemy - overcrowding. It will be seen from Table II that there are 160 families having one or more children. Many are thus already overcrowded and others, inevitably, will become so as the children get older and families increase, thereby creating a potential health and social problem conducive to the spread of communicable disease and prescribing to other illness.

As regards the segregation of the sexes of children attaining 10 years of age - the Housing Act makes it an offence in regard to dwelling houses if persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife must sleep in the same room. It is difficult to see in practice how public health and social problems of this kind can be dealt with, unless alternative housing accommodation is provided.





TABLE I. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION & NUMBERS OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS ETC.

DETAILS.	Bramshaw.	East Boldre.	Minstead.	Copythorne.	Netley Marsh.	Eling.	Boldre.	Sway & Rhinefield.	Marchwood.	Fawley.	Dibden.	Lyndhurst.	TOTAL NO.
No. of occupied dwellings.	2	1	2	5	56	32	16	8	31	122	81	22	378
No. of unoccupied dwellings.	1	-	2	4	3	-	1	2	3	27	7	5	55
No. of trailer caravans.	1	1	2	4	47	28	14	10	31	105	83	23	349
Old type caravans.	1	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	1	5	3	1	19
Huts, etc.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	36	1	-	43
Omnibus bodies.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Occupants (adults 10 yrs. & over).	3	2	4	7	109	57	28	14	69	228	161	40	722
Occupants (children under 10).	4	-	-	3	26	15	2	2	18	89	50	1	210
Preference for caravans.	1	-	2	3	34	13	9	4	16	51	43	16	192
Preference for houses.	1	1	-	1	20	9	6	4	13	61	31	5	152
Satisfied with conditions.	2	1	2	4	50	14	15	7	28	84	68	22	297
Not satisfied with conditions.	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	1	1	28	9	-	51
Working in New Forest area.	-	-	2	3	17	13	3	4	28	105	61	12	248
Not working in New Forest area.	1	-	-	1	32	9	9	4	1	4	13	5	79
Retired.	1	1	-	-	8	1	2	-	-	2	3	5	23
On New Forest Housing List.	-	1	-	-	13	3	-	-	2	16	10	-	45
On outside Housing Lists.	-	-	1	-	3	4	3	1	3	7	5	-	27
Owner Occupiers.	2	1	2	4	45	16	13	7	26	72	66	21	275



TABLE II.

ANALYSIS OF FAMILY UNITS.

Description of Occupants.	Number of caravans.	Ages of children.
1 Adult only .....	55	
2 Adults only .....	140	
3 Adults only .....	5	
4 Adults only .....	1	
1 Adult and 1 child under 10 ...	2	
1 Adult and 1 child over 10 ....	1	
1 Adult and 2 children .....	1	(1 over 10 & 1 under 10)
1 Adult and 3 children .....	2	(2 over 10 & 4 under 10)
2 Adults and 1 child .....	88	(12 over 10 & 76 under 10)
2 Adults and 2 children .....	44	(17 over 10 & 71 under 10)
2 Adults and 3 children .....	13	(6 over 10 & 33 under 10)
2 Adults and 4 children .....	4	(1 over 10 & 15 under 10)
2 Adults and 5 children .....	1	(1 over 10 & 4 under 10)
3 Adults and 1 child .....	2	(1 over 10 & 1 under 10)
3 Adults and 2 children .....	1	(2 over 10)
5 Adults & 1 child (2 caravans).	1	(1 over 10)

In regard to the "shack" type of dwellings and converted 'bus bodies established on licensed sites during the War years, action against them has continued and seven have been demolished under the Slum Clearance Programme.

The seasonal influx of caravans and camps in the Forest continues to increase, and while these do not create any particular public health problem, they do however contribute to the litter problem.





Improved drainage facilities were carried out at one licensed site and a further site at Dibden was licensed for 50 caravans. The site is provided with main water supply, drainage and other facilities in accordance with the Council's standard conditions for caravan sites.

The conditions of a site at Fawley upon which 46 caravans had been stationed without Planning permission are most unsatisfactory.

At the time of writing, however, temporary Planning permission had been given and the site operator has agreed to conform with the requirements of the Council's standard conditions and submitted plans for byelaw approval.

The site at Langley, where the Council had taken successful Court proceedings against the Owner, was partially cleared; it is hoped that clearance will be completed without further statutory action.

The owner of a site at West Common, first licensed in 1937, died during the year. The site does not comply with the Council's standard conditions, which were not laid down pre-War. Here again, the new Owner was informed of the Council's standard conditions, and has agreed to comply. It was not possible to enforce these conditions on the deceased Owner, as no conditions had been included in the principal Licence, and for the reason that licences granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 are not subject to any limitation of time.

Conditions on other licensed sites were generally satisfactory.

#### SWIMMING POOLS

The only swimming pool in the area which can be said to be in constant use during the season is at the Girl Guide Headquarters, Foxlease, Lyndhurst.

It is an outdoor static pool constructed of concrete, with a capacity of approximately 45,000 gallons, taken from the Southampton Corporation Water Mains.





The County Education Authority have an agreement with the Girl Guide Association whereby children from Bartley Secondary Modern School are permitted the use of the pool for one day a week during the Summer Term. During the period 6th June to 25th July 1957, 831 children from the School used the pool compared with 873 in 1956, and 788 in 1955. The total number of bathers was over 2,800.

33 Samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and except for three taken during the peak camping period, proved to be satisfactory - of the 33 samples the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100ml. was 0 in 18 samples, 0-15 in 12 samples and over 150 in 3 samples.

It may be interesting to note that the temperature of the water ranged from 61°F at the beginning of June, 68°F towards the end of June, 70°F midway through July, then a drop to 63°F and a rise to 69°F at the end of July, average of 67°F throughout August, and a drop to 62°F in early September.

Chlorination was carried out as required, and the water changed every 10-14 days. The co-operation and help received from the Staff at Foxlease was again liberally given and was much appreciated.

#### HOUSING.

There has been a further increase in the number of houses built during the year, both by the Council and Private Enterprise - 116 and 555 respectively as against 108 and 383 respectively in 1956.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list showed a decrease at the end of the year - 580 (including 73 occupying unfit houses included on the Council's Slum Clearance Programme) as against 750 at the end of 1956.

This is the lowest number of applicants since the post-War housing scheme commenced and the total number of houses built is the highest - See Table II.

The Housing Officer informs me that during the year 150 applicants cancelled their applications, and 69 tenants gave up their tenancies.



The Council's Differential Rent Scheme, which I believe is based upon the principle of encouraging those who are able to purchase or build for themselves rather than rely upon the Council housing them, has perhaps, therefore, had some influence in the resultant downward trend of applicants.

It is also refreshing to be able to report that the Council's efforts for rehousing the families and the demolition of all hutted accommodation has been accomplished - the last of the huts (22 at Setley Camp) being demolished during the year and the families rehoused by the Council. It may well be that the abolition of these Camps now being an accomplished fact and the years over which the Council have faced up to this problem - a serious health and social problem still facing some Local Authorities - that the extent of the achievement may, perhaps, quite naturally, be a little dimmed and perhaps I may also, for the information of new Members, mention that the problem involved the rehousing of 348 families, of whom a number came within the category of "problem families".

The Unfit Housing Programme has also proceeded satisfactorily and a further 36 houses were dealt with by way of demolition and closing orders under the Housing Acts, and 32 displaced families were rehoused by the Council. The total number of houses dealt with to date is 146, and families comprising 301 persons have been rehoused by the Council. I would like to emphasize that the success in achieving the target of dealing with the 300 houses during the five years, inevitably, depends upon the Council providing alternative accommodation for the displaced families.

The Council have undertaken to accept this responsibility, thereby enabling a vital public health and social problem to be dealt with realistically.

Although the Council's 2,000 houses programme by 1960 has shown no apparent results, this has not been due to any lack of drive on the part of the Council, but rather by restrictive circumstances imposed upon them by the National restrictions on Capital Expenditure and the increase in the Bank Rate; nevertheless, a great deal of preparatory work has been done, inspite of these formidable obstacles.





An additional notable achievement is the Council's resolve to go ahead with the 32-unit block of old people's flatlets at Totton, which it is envisaged will be commenced in 1958.

While I would respectfully suggest that as yet there is no room for complacency in the housing field, I think it will be agreed that the year's work in all its aspects, and especially having regard to the financial and physical restrictions involved, has been a notable one, and that the Council are again to be congratulated upon such further satisfactory progress.

TABLE I.

Number of houses completed during the year by  
the Council and Private Enterprise.

Parish.	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise.	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Dibden .....	44	48	71	256
Eling .....	64	54	207	139
Beaulieu .....	-	-	-	4
Boldre .....	-	-	8	13
Bramshaw .....	-	12	-	-
Brockenhurst .....	-	-	1	7
Copythorne .....	-	-	14	5
East Boldre .....	-	-	7	3
Exbury .....	-	-	-	1
Fawley .....	-	2	48	82
Lyndhurst .....	-	-	8	10
Marchwood .....	-	-	1	5
Minstead .....	-	-	1	5
Netley Marsh .....	-	-	2	14
Sway .....	-	-	13	10
Rhinefield .....	-	-	2	1
TOTALS.	108	116	383	555



TABLE II.

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise, population and number of applicants on Council's Housing List for 1950-1957.

Year.	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List	Houses erected by		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1950	1,050	162	32	194	44,200
1951	1,200	174	38	212	44,900
1952	1,200	231	70	301	45,090
1953	1,085	167	176	343	45,480
1954	911	145	303	448	45,960
1955	693	106	406	512	46,840
1956	750	108	383	491	48,130
1957	580	116	555	671	49,780

TABLE III.

Particulars of Houses owned by the District Council.

Bramshaw .....	12
Beaulieu .....	56
Boldre .....	60
Brockenhurst .....	118
Copythorne .....	30
Dibden .....	443
East Boldre .....	22
Eling .....	715
Fawley .....	224
Lyndhurst .....	77
Marchwood .....	45
Minstead .....	5
Netley Marsh .....	18
Sway .....	81
	<u>1,906</u>

UNFIT HOUSES:

The Housing Act 1957 came into force on the 31st July and consolidates other enactments relating to housing with the exception of certain provisions relating to financial matters.

The Council's Unfit Houses Programme continued to be implemented throughout the year.

Detailed information of action taken for dealing with houses coming within the category of being unfit for human habitation is contained in the following Table:-



INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING 1957:

<u>(1) Housing Act, 1957.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>	<u>Number of persons displaced.</u>
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Sec.17) .....	23	83
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1) .....	12	29
(c) Part of buildings Closed under Section 12, Housing Act 1936 .....	1	4

REPAIRS IN THE YEAR 1957:

Number of houses.

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during 1957 as a result of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts .....	48
---	----

NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH (INCLUDING CLOSING ORDERS) SINCE 1946:

146.

Made up as follows:-

Demolition Orders made .....	69
Closing Orders made .....	18
Voluntary Demolitions .....	27
<u>Undertakings:</u>	
1. Premises will not be used ....	23
2. Works will be executed to render fit .....	<u>9</u>
	<u>146</u>

Number of houses demolished (formally and voluntarily) .....	70
Number remaining to be demolished .....	26

MISCELLANEOUS:

Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts since 1946 .....	301
--	-----





CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year the Rent Act 1957, which amends the Housing Repairs & Rents Act 1954 as to amount of repairs increase, came into force, with a consequent increase in the number of applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair, as follows:-

Number of applications received .....	26.
Number of certificates granted .....	5.
Number of undertakings received .....	8.

OVERCROWDING:

During the year two cases of overcrowding were dealt with. In both cases abatement was secured by the re-housing of families in Council Houses.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Three premises (all private houses) were treated for flea infestations.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year 18 samples of effluents were taken from the following Council owned Sewage Disposal Works:-

Brockenhurst.  
Eling.  
Blackfield.  
Lyndhurst.  
Marchwood (Council Estate).  
Sway (Council Estate).  
East End (Council Estate).  
Netley Marsh (Council Estate).  
Pundle Green (Council Estate).  
Canterton Lane (Council Estate).  
Boldre (Council Estate).  
East Boldre (Council Estate).

The effluents from these Works discharge into rivers and streams. Of the 18 samples taken, 12 were found to be satisfactory, 5 unsatisfactory and 1 most unsatisfactory. The Bartley Water continues to be polluted by the effluent from the Eling Sewage Works and in the upper reaches it is polluted by domestic sewage effluents discharged into ditches from houses and other properties in the Parishes of Copythorne and Netley Marsh, where no main drainage facilities are available.

Reference is made to the Council's proposals for sewerage the Parishes of Copythorne and Netley Marsh and also the proposed works for improving the quality of the effluent from the Eling Disposal Works under "SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE" (Pages 13 and 14).



SCHOOLS.

I referred in my last report to consultations which had taken place with the County Education Committee and upon representations made to the Diocesan Authorities for the provision of water borne sanitation in schools having a main water supply, but having no public sewer available.

It is encouraging to report that during the year at four of the Schools - Bramshaw, Minstead, Cadnam and Sway - these environmental improvements had been completed. In the Lyndhurst and East Boldre Schools work was in progress, leaving Netley Marsh, Copythorne and Marchwood to be done.

All schools in the district have a main water supply and school meals are available at all schools. Milk supplied to all schools is pasteurised.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Regular Inspections of food shops, food vehicles, etc., have been carried out during the year and a total of 1,254 visits were made. There are 410 food premises in the District as follows:-

Canteens .....	4.
Butchers shops .....	27.
Grocers Shops .....	85.
Greengrocers Shops .....	27.
Bakers (bread and cakes) .....	10.
Confectioners .....	13.
Dairies .....	15.
General Stores .....	54.
Hotels .....	38.
Cafes .....	41.
Public Houses .....	65.
Fish Shops (wet) .....	9.
Fish and Chip Shops .....	9.
Sugar (wholesale) .....	1.
Clubs .....	<u>12.</u>
	<u>410.</u>

Appropriate Notices in respect of contraventions of the Act were served.





The following remedial work was completed during the year:-

Dirty walls & ceilings cleansed and redecorated .....	149.
Defective walls repaired .....	10.
Defective floors repaired .....	6.
Hot water supplies provided .....	25.
Additional sanitary accommodation provided .....	1.
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation .....	8.
Additional and improved washing facilities provided ....	13.
Additional and improved wash hand facilities .....	28.
Structural improvements, inc. lighting & ventilation ...	8.
Provision of refrigerated display cases .....	7.
Provision of glass screening or display cases. ....	11.
First Aid Kits provided .....	4.
Miscellaneous equipment provided .....	14.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955:

The Council's Clean Food campaign under the Food Hygiene Regulations, continued to be carried out by your Inspectorate throughout the year. Food premises of all types were visited and it was found that of the 240 premises primarily inspected, 148 premises were of a satisfactory standard and 92 premises required varying degrees of attention and alteration to enable them to comply with the Regulations. In these latter cases, advice and instruction was offered and it was found that the persons concerned were mainly co-operative and formal action was not considered necessary. Further inspection of these premises has shown that work has been commenced in a number of cases and in 48 cases work completed during the year was sufficient to enable them to satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.

Since the campaign commenced in September 1956, a total of 351 food premises have been inspected primarily, of which 195 comply and 156 do not reasonably comply with the Regulations. In 60 cases of the latter, work has been completed to enable them to satisfy the Regulations and included the provision of washing facilities, with a supply of hot and cold water, to 49 premises.

Regulation 8 - Risk of Contamination to Food:

An investigation as to possible aerial contamination of open food displayed for sale in the "open air", e.g. shop forecourts, was commenced in September. At the end of the year, 27 samples had been taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, but no evidence of any harmful organisms were found. The investigation continues.

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

21 Premises are registered for the manufacture and preparation



of sausages, sausage rolls, pork pies, pressed, pickled and cooked meats. 18 Premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages and pressing and pickling of meats, one for the preservation of hams and one for the manufacture and preparation of brawn. 80 Inspections were made and no Statutory action was found necessary.

Bakehouses:

34 Inspections were made to bakehouses.

Ice Cream:

191 Inspections were made to premises in the District at which ice cream is manufactured or sold. 11 Applications for registration were approved and at the end of the year there were 158 premises registered for sale of ice-cream, an increase of 11 over last year.

One establishment is registered for manufacture and sale. 220 Samples of ice cream and 45 samples of ice lollies were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:-

Grade.	Ice cream.	Ice lollies.
Grade I (very satisfactory) .....	212	45
Grade II (satisfactory) .....	6	-
Grade III (unsatisfactory) .....	1	-
Grade IV (very unsatisfactory) .....	1	-

The 100% satisfactory results obtained in the past three years were unfortunately not maintained, this being due to one Grade III and one Grade IV sample taken from a sales vehicle of a small manufacturer/retailer from without the District. The firm were notified of these results and warned of the necessity to sell ice cream of a satisfactory standard of purity and further samples taken proved to be very satisfactory - Grade I. The only manufacturer in your District continued to give satisfaction and of the 67 samples taken at various stages of production 66 were very satisfactory - Grade I - and one was satisfactory - Grade II.





Ice Cream and Ice Lolly Samples:

Results of bacteriological examinations - 1949/57.

Year.	Number of Registered Premises.	Number of Samples.	Satisfactory. %	Unsatisfactory. %
1949	53	117	70	30
1950	78	185	87	13
1951	102	136	87	13
1952	108	213	90	10
1953	122	239	98	2
1954	131	183	100	-
1955	142	163	100	-
1956	147	132	100	-
1957	158	265	99	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

The following foods from shops and food vehicles were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

128 lbs. Imported Beef .....	Bone Taint.
72 lbs. Chilled Beef .....	Fibrosis.
2 lbs. Danish tinned Ham .....	Decomposition.
5 lbs. 6 ozs. Cooked Shoulder Pork .....	) Tins blown, leaking and contents decomposed.
26 tins Cooked Shoulder Pork .....	
3 tins Chopped Pork .....	
2 tins Cooked Green Gammon .....	
2 tins Steak .....	
7 tins Luncheon Meat .....	
3 tins Ox Tongues .....	
2 tins Corned Beef .....	
1 tin Pork Liver Pate .....	
3 tins Fish .....	
2 tins Soup .....	
83 tins Peas .....	
7 tins Tomatoes .....	
1 tin Tomato Juice .....	
31 tins Fruit .....	
1 tin Jam .....	
5 tins Milk .....	

All condemned foodstuffs suitable for animal feeding, other than that required to be returned to the wholesaler, were collected and disposed of for that purpose at Public Institutions. Foodstuffs not suitable for animal feeding were burned or buried.

Slaughterhouses:

No slaughtering is carried out in the District, as all slaughtering facilities for the District are provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member) at three Slaughterhouses at Southampton and Funtley.





### Food Control:

It is interesting to note that of the vast amount of food-stuff sold within the District, only a few complaints of contaminated or unsound food are received from the consumer. In all cases of complaint a full and thorough investigation was made direct with the manufacturer or importer, and in no case was it considered appropriate to deal with any complaint by formal action.

### Food Adulteration:

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are administered by the County Council and details of the number of samples and of commodities taken in the District during the year have been kindly supplied by the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, as follows:-

Article.	Number taken	
	Genuine.	Unsatisfactory.
Butter and other fats .....	6	-
Drugs .....	5	-
Milk - Channel Islands .....	22	-
Milk .....	91	-
Sausage, Meat & Fish Products ...	13	-
Spirits .....	11	-
Other foods .....	13	-
TOTALS	161	-

The 22 Channel Islands Milk samples proved to contain an average of 4.52% Fat and 9.19% Non-Fatty Solids and the 91 Milk samples an average of 3.99% Fat and 8.95% Non-Fatty Solids.

### Shops Act, 1950, Sections 37 & 38:

202 Inspections, relating to the arrangements for health and comfort of shop workers, were made in conjunction with routine inspection carried out under the Food and Drugs Act. It was not found necessary to take any formal action under this Act.



MILK AND DAIRIES.

Details of registrations and Licences are set out hereunder:-

1. Registration:

- (a) Milk Distributors ..... 28.
- (b) Dairy Premises (other than Dairy Farms) .... 15.

2. Licences granted under:

- (a) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.
  - (i) Dealers ..... 24.
  - (ii) Supplementary ..... 5.
  - (iii) Pasteuriser's ..... 1.
- (b) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations.
  - (i) Dealers ..... 14.
  - (ii) Supplementary ..... 6.

3. Administration:

Inspections to milk distributors, dairy premises and Pasteuriser's Plant ..... 121.

4. Sampling:

A total of 168 samples of milk were taken and submitted for biochemical, bacteriological and biological examination, with the following results:-

Designation.	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test.		Phosphatase Test.		Guinea Pig Test.			
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Tuberculosis.		Brucella Abortus.	
						Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Past.	109	108	1 ✖	108	1 ✖	-	-	-	-
T.T.	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	20
U/G.	Ø 35	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	24
TOTALS.	168	108	1	108	1	-	50	6	44

"Past" = Pasteurised. "T.T." = Tuberculin Tested. "U/G" = Ungraded.

✖ Test void owing to high atmospheric temperature.

Ø Includes 8 Ungraded samples taken for examination for Salmonella typhi murium - all negative - and 1 Ungraded sample - test void - bottle broken in transit.

No action was taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.





ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Tarmacadam Plant:

Complaints were received in May of excessive dust emission from this plant during anti-cyclonic weather conditions with winds prevailing in the North East quadrant.

The bag filter plant and screening floor insulation were found to be defective and the unloading of limestone from trucks by means of a crane grab was also found to be contributing to the nuisance.

The demand for tarmacadam is heavy at this time of the year and the plant was working to full capacity. The defects, however, were remedied without delay and suggested means of reducing the emission in the unloading operation were introduced, and there was no further complaint.

Smoke Abatement:

43 Smoke observations were made of industrial undertakings. Complaints were received in May from the Marchwood Parish Council of deposit emitted from the chimneys of the Marchwood Generating Station causing damage to plant life, household linen on clothes lines and the cellulose of cars, etc.

In consultation with the Station Superintendent and the Chemist, tests were carried out and it was found that an acidic fall out was taking place within a radius of  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the Station. The Authority accepted that the emission of sulphur dioxide in association with the agglomerate matter in the flue gases gave rise to the damage referred to by the Parish Council.

It should be mentioned that while the most modern grit arrestors, electrostatic precipitators and smoke indicating apparatus is provided, the Authority were aware of a problem which presents itself in establishing good combustion conditions due to the furnaces being designed for coal burning and a last minute decision to burn oil fuel.

Since the Station first came into operation, continued investigation, research and experimentation has been carried out to improve combustion conditions. A number of modifications had been



made from time to time and some improvement made until the experiments were unfortunately interrupted by reason of the Suez incident. On resumption of half-power operation the experiments continued and at the end of the year further improvement had been made in reducing the sulphur oxides in the flue gases.

The Station Chemist informs me that progress in combating the problem has been encouraging, but could not make any claim to complete success until further experience had been gained. The Central Electricity Authority have provided 17 Sulphur and 12 deposit gauges at various sites within this District and within the district of the Southampton Corporation for measuring atmospheric pollution and the results are sent to me monthly.

The Authority commenced an atmospheric pollution Survey in 1953, prior to the Station coming into operation. Comparable results in 1953, 1954 and 1955 (before the Station came into operation) and 1956 and 1957 (since the Station came into operation in November 1955) do not show any significant increase in the concentration of atmospheric  $\text{SO}_3$ . In assessing the present comparable results it should be noted that the Station was not at any time in full operation, fuel consumption in 1957 being approximately 6/10ths the consumption under full steaming power. Maximum boiler steaming is due to come into operation in 1958. No further complaints had been received at the end of the year.

There were no emissions where statutory action was considered necessary.

#### Petroleum Refinery:

The Refinery is controlled under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulations, administered by the Alkali Department of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A close liaison is maintained with the Department for the purposes of the Public Health Act and routine observations are made for the emission of obnoxious gases. During the year 120 observations were made.





FACTORIES.

Premises.	Number in Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power.	125	119	4	-
Factories without mechanical power.	26	-	-	-
TOTALS.	151	119	4	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars.	Number of Defects				Defects entailing Prosecution
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness.	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</u>					
Insufficient.	3	2	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective.	3	3	-	-	-
No intervening ventilated space.	4	1	-	1	-
Other offences.	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS.	12	8	-	1	-

37 Outworkers were employed in the District during the year, engaged in the manufacture of knitwear, gloves, plastic rainwear, children's clothes, etc.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951:

There were no business undertakings in the District coming within the provisions of the Act.





NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948/51

Three cases were brought to the notice of the Department but resort to action under Section 47 was avoided; the cases were dealt with satisfactorily in co-operation with the Welfare Officer for the District.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949 and THE PREVENTION  
OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING OF RICKS)  
REGULATIONS 1950

The duties imposed upon Local Authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 to secure, so far as practicable, that the District is kept free from rats and mice, were carried out by a Rodent Officer and one Operator employed full time.

The advice and destruction of rats and/or mice on private premises is indirectly free, the cost being borne 50% by the General Rate Fund and 50% by way of Grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Business and agricultural premises are charged at a rate of 7/-d. per hour, either by one direct service or by yearly Contract.

A 10% baiting treatment of sewers was carried out in the Parishes of Eling, Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Dibden and Fawley. All were found free from infestation.

At the end of the year 57 Contracts, mainly agricultural, were operative. The number has steadily increased each year since the introduction of the service in 1954. Premises under Contract are found generally to be free from rat and mouse infestation and the service appears to be appreciated, particularly in the agricultural industry.

It will be seen from the details of work carried out, there has been an increase in the numbers of complaints received and the number of infestations found. It is thought that the mild weather conditions in the Autumn and early winter has probably contributed to this increased infestation.

All Council owned property, including Refuse Disposal Sites, Sewage Disposal Works, etc., have been regularly inspected and generally kept free from infestation.



The statutory duties imposed upon the Council by the Act can be said to be discharged efficiently especially in regard to the control of the agricultural rat.

The Ministry advises that inspection of farms and small-holdings should be maintained at a minimum level of one in every three properties a year. The level was maintained, 320 properties of a total of 897 being inspected.

Details of work:

Number of yearly Contracts .....	57.
Income from Contracts .....	£457.10.0.
Number of complaints received .....	404.
Number of infestations found .....	791.
Number of infestations dealt with .....	1,195.

Number of Visits made for Survey Work:

(a) Dwelling houses .....	853.
(b) Business premises .....	273.
(c) Agricultural premises .....	320.
(d) Local Authority premises .....	19.

Number of Visits made for Disinfestation:

(a) Dwelling houses .....	2,259.
(b) Business premises .....	516.
(c) Agricultural premises .....	392.
(d) Local Authority premises .....	48.

Number of Bodies picked up:

Rats .....	678.
Mice .....	145.





SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.

Notices:

Informal Notices .....	337.
Statutory Notices served .....	14.

(b) Sanitary Work:

Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	4.
Verminous premises disinfested .....	3.
Ditches and watercourses cleansed .....	6.
Insanitary accumulations removed .....	7.
Choked drains cleared and cleansed .....	22.
Drains repaired .....	17.
Water closets repaired and replaced .....	16.
Infestations of insect pests eradicated ....	6.
Keeping of animals .....	3.
Defective cesspits .....	31.
Miscellaneous .....	16.

(c) Sanitary Improvements:

Connections to Main Sewers .....	15.
Conversions to water closets .....	20.
New drains laid .....	21.
Cesspit and septic tank systems installed ...	5.
Sinks provided .....	12.
Properties redrained and connected to sewers..	19.
Washing facilities provided .....	40.

(d) General Repairs:

Roofs .....	21.
Chimneys .....	4.
Eaves, Gutters and Downpipes .....	14.
Walls and ceilings repaired and cleansed ....	45.
Windows and doors .....	24.
Floors repaired or relaid .....	11.
Firegrates and kitchen ranges .....	3.



SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Nature of Inspection.	Number made.
Milk and Dairies .....	121
Water Supply .....	165
Cesspool Cleansing .....	131
Public Conveniences .....	18
Nuisances .....	838
Infectious Diseases .....	544
Rooms Disinfected .....	4
Housing .....	1,187
Food and Drugs .....	1,254
Ice Cream Premises .....	191
Inspection of Food .....	39
Factories .....	136
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	365
Verminous Premises .....	20
Rooms Disinfested .....	20
National Assistance Act .....	16
Moveable Dwellings and Camp Sites .....	428
Smoke Abatement .....	43
Smell and Noise Observations .....	110
Schools .....	23
Swimming Pools .....	12
Rodent Control .....	3,415
Other Pest Control .....	52
Sanitary Survey .....	51
Meetings and Interviews .....	224
Miscellaneous .....	304
Shops Act .....	202
<u>Samples:</u>	
Water .....	69
Milk .....	168
Ice Cream .....	220
Ice Lollies .....	45
Swimming Bath Water .....	33
<u>Specimens:</u>	
In connection with the investigation of infectious diseases .....	373
TOTAL.	10,821



THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Parish.	Estimated Population.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.				Polio-myelitis.				Optalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Puerreral Pyrexia.	Food Poisoning.	Acute Pneumonia.	TOTALS.
			R	NR	P	NP													
Beaulieu.	1,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Boldre.	2,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bramshaw.	653	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	15
Brockenhurst.	2,476	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	2	-	-	-	-	91
Copythorne.	2,599	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	16
Denny Lodge.	608	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dibden.	5,644	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	10	1	1	23	2	136
East Boldre.	1,057	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eling.	16,480	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	426	3	26	3	5	7	-	495
Exbury.	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fawley.	5,934	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	217	4	7	2	2	3	2	-	246
Lyndhurst.	2,684	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	71
Marchwood.	1,834	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Minstead.	1,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Netley Marsh.	2,378	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	42
Rhinefield.	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sway.	2,096	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTALS.	49,780	27	30	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	939	54	54	6	31	12	-	-	1,166





TABLE - Notifiable Cases (other than T.B.) notified during the year:

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever .....	27	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic) .....	2	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) .....	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	-
Measles .....	939	-
Whooping Cough .....	54	-
Dysentery .....	54	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	6	-
Food Poisoning .....	31	1
Pneumonia .....	12	15
Paratyphoid .....	-	-
Erysipelas .....	2	-
TOTALS.	1,129	16

CANCER.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 75 - 46 males and 29 females, of which 20 (26%) - 19 males and 1 female - were cancer of the lung and bronchus. The deaths from this cause in all sites are 9 more than last year and the death rate for the year is 1.5 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison, the numbers of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1949 are as follows:-

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.
1949	81	1.95
1950	96	2.16
1951	113	2.50
1952	65	1.44
1953	90	1.97
1954	70	1.56
1955	84	1.79
1956	66	1.37
1957	75	1.50



# DIPHTHERIA.

For the eleventh successive year, there were no notifications of this disease, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause.

## Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment for the year ended 31st December 1957, as compared with 1956:-

Age at date of final treatment:-	Number having full primary dose.		Number having secondary treatment.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone:</u>				
Under 1.	8	5	-	-
1 to 4.	13	10	7	6
5 to 14.	10	7	1,083	796
TOTAL.	31	22	1,100	802
<u>Combined (Diphtheria &amp; Whooping Cough).</u>				
Under 1.	332	140	-	-
1 to 4.	170	45	12	8
5 to 14.	21	3	82	31
TOTAL.	523	188	94	39
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</u>				
Under 1.	87	391	-	-
1 to 4.	19	120	1	11
5 to 14.	-	36	7	65
TOTAL.	106	547	8	76
<u>Whooping Cough alone.</u>				
Under 1.	-	1	-	-
1 to 4.	13	4	-	-
5 to 14.	8	4	-	-
TOTAL.	21	9	-	-





The number of children under 1 year of age who received a full course of primary immunisation in 1957 was 536 as compared with 427 in 1956, equivalent to 64%.

Triple antigen has been used more extensively than previously; out of 536 immunised, 391 received the triple vaccine.

The Clinics at schools have been continued and 885 children were given booster doses; this compared with 556 in 1956.

The Head Teachers and other members of the school staffs have been most helpful and co-operative; without their help these figures could not have been attained.

#### FOOD POISONING.

31 Cases were notified; of these, 23 cases occurred in one Parish between 2nd and 22nd July. 22 Were known to be infected with Salmonella typhi murium and 17 houses were involved. All ages were affected, from 18 months to 83 years. The 83 year old woman died. In spite of much search, the cause of the outbreak was not found, possibly due to delay in notification. The remaining 8 cases were isolated incidences.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

2 Cases of paralytic and 1 non-paralytic were notified. 1 Paralytic case was a visitor to this country from Venezuela and apparently was infected before arrival here.

The second case lived in an isolated part of this rural District and had not left the District; no contact with a source of infection could be found.

The case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis commenced his illness shortly after returning from a holiday and was, presumably, infected while away from home.

#### Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

During 1956, 70 children in selected age groups were vaccinated. In 1957, 15 children received treatment. Considerable progress has since been made.



PNEUMONIA.

12 Cases were notified, and 15 deaths were attributed to this cause.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A total of 54 cases were notified; 37 in the first quarter of the year, 10 in the second, 3 in the third and 4 in the fourth quarter. There were no deaths.

This is the smallest number of cases notified for many years; whether this is due to the fact that a large number of young children are receiving Whooping Cough Vaccine remains to be seen.

The following Table gives the number of cases and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population during the past six years:-

Year.	Number of cases notified.	Attack Rate.
1952	193	4.28
1953	180	4.17
1954	108	2.32
1955	104	2.15
1956	213	4.21
1957	54	1.08

MEASLES.

1957 was a "Measles" year, 939 cases being notified. The largest number of cases - 672 - occurred during the third quarter of the year. 97% of the Cases notified were under 10 years of age, 39% under 5 years and 2.3% under 1 year of age. There were no deaths. The following Table gives the number of cases during the past six years and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year.	Number of cases notified.	Attack Rate.
1952	190	4.21
1953	1,213	26.67
1954	6	0.13
1955	775	16.50
1956	162	3.30
1957	939	19.24





SCARLET FEVER.

27 Cases were notified. The cases occurred in six Parishes and were scattered throughout the first three quarters of the year.

DYSENTERY.

A total of 54 cases were notified; this is slightly less than last year. Nine cases occurred in one family and their close associates.

18 Cases occurred in a Mental Hospital. The causative organism in 9 cases was *Shigella Flexneri* and in the remainder *Shigella Sonnei*.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

There was a slight improvement in the number of infants vaccinated - 61.1% of babies being vaccinated as against 60.5% in 1956, the average for all rural districts in the County being 68.5%. While smallpox rarely occurs in this country, it remains endemic in other parts of the globe and could quite easily, with the high speed modern means of transport, be introduced here.

Parents should, therefore, realise that it is as essential as ever to have their babies protected before reaching one year of age, particularly as this is the safest time to carry out primary vaccination.

TUBERCULOSIS.

55 Cases were added to the Register - 37 primary notifications and 18 cases moving into the District as transfers from other areas. 9 Were removed from the Register by reason of death or transfer from the District. Of the 36 primary notifications, 30 were respiratory.

There were 5 deaths - 2 in 1956.

There was a fall in primary notifications, being 8 less than in 1956. A number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases are now treated at home and, consequently, there is less demand on Hospital beds and no difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for those who require it.





The following Table shows the number of cases on the Register:-

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1956 .....	272	180	44	45	541
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1957 .....	296	194	47	50	587

New Cases - Age Groups:

Age Group.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years.	-	-	-	-
5-14 years.	2	2	1	-
15-24 years.	2	2	1	-
25-44 years.	3	3	1	3
45-64 years.	10	2	-	1
65 and over.	3	1	-	-
TOTALS.	20	10	3	4

Comparability Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the Population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1950-1957.

Year and Population.	New Cases.		Deaths.	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.			
1950-44,200	34	13	12	1.1	0.3
1951-44,900	40	7	7	1.0	0.1
1952-45,090	22	2	6	0.5	0.1
1953-45,480	50	10	6	1.3	0.1
1954-45,960	30	6	4	0.78	0.08
1955-46,840	40	8	4	1.2	0.08
1956-48,130	39	6	2	0.85	0.04
1957-49,780	30	7	5	0.75	0.10



B.C.G. Vaccination:

This is being carried out by the Chest Physician on the same groups of children as stated in my last report.

After-Care in Tuberculosis:

The Totton and District T.B. After-Care Committee continue to do much good work in the larger part of the District. The remainder of the District, namely part of Brockenhurst, Boldre, Rhinefield and Sway is looked after by the Christchurch Committee.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The population has continued to increase, having risen by an estimated 1,650 to 49,780.

The Birth Rate is lower, being 16.3 as compared with 17.6 in 1956. The National Birth Rate is 16.1. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 26.8 (24 deaths) is much above the National Rate of 23.0, and highest in the District for many years.

The number of deaths (493) is 6 less than 1956, the Death Rate being 9.9 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 9.6. The National Rate for 1957 is 11.5. Of the total deaths, 337 (68.3%) occurred in persons aged 65 and over, of whom 220 (48.6%) were aged 75 and over. The greatest age at death registered was 101, and there were 22 deaths in the over 90 age group. The average age at death was 67.4 years.

The incidence of infectious disease has again been at a low level. I have already commented on a small outbreak of Food Poisoning in the Parish of Dibden.

For the eleventh successive year there has been no case of Diphtheria.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. HABGOOD

Medical Officer of Health.

